Amusements.

TAX TOTAL

ACADEMY OF MUSIC- 8-Othelle.

MIJOU OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Town Lots.

BROADWAY THEATRE-9-The Queen's Mate.

CASINO-8-Nadly. -2 and 8:15-Miss Rosina Vokes. CASINO—S—Nady.

DALT'S THEATRE-2 and S:15—Miss Rosina Vokes.

EDEN MUSEE—Lady Fencers.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and S—Mentell in Monbars.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—S—A Possible Case.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Memorial Exercises.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and S—The World Against Her. POLO GROUNDS 4— Baseball
WALLACK'S—S:15—The Lady or The Tiger.
STAR THEATRE—S—Breckmann's Monkey Actors.
STANDARD THEATRE—S—Lights and Shadews.
STANDARD THEATRE—S:30—Natural Gas.
14TH-ST. THEATRE—S-The Still Alarm.
4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—Gettysburg.

Index to Advertisements. Musical Instruments
New Publications...
Doean Steamers...
Professional esi Estate. ilroads ioms and flats.... rcial Notices

Business Notices.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Sir Charles Tupper's son has been appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Dominion Cabinet, succeeding Mr. Foster. === The German Emperor was taken with a sudden chill yesterday while walking in the park; he hastened to bed. ____ Dom Pedro is worse, and his departure from Milan has been postponed. France has seized one of the Channel Islands; Lord Salisbury will maintain England's claims to its possession. === The English Derby will be run to-day at Epsom; Ayrshire is favorite. John Bright is better; his doctors are confident of his recovery. ____ The Trans-Caspian Railway has been opened.

Congress.-Both branches in session. === Senate: Mr. Frye delivered a powerful speech on the Fisherles Treaty; further consideration has been ostponed till June 11; the President was authorized to confer the rank of General upon Lieutenant-General Sheridan-seven Democrats voted against the resolution. = House: Consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was finished.

Domestic.-Lieutenant-General Sheridan showed a steady improvement throughout the day; the Senate passed a bill to raise him to the rank of General = Governor Hill signed the bill providing for matrons in police stations. === Damage was reported by storms in the Missouri Valley, in Fostern Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly voted to drop the question of organic union. === The Presbyterian General Assembly adopted a resolution in memory of the soldiers who died for the Union.

City and Suburban.-The Senate Committee finished for the present its investigation of violations of Civil Service law in the Custom House. George William Curtis delivered an address on Civil Service Reform at the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Association. Mayor Hewitt testified before the Coroner in regard to the electric light wires. ____ The Methodist General Conference consecrated its new Bishops The son of a wealthy brewer of Cleveland committed suicide at the International Hotel. = The new yacht Katrina, built by A. Cary Smith for Messrs, Auchinoloss, was safely launched The Aldermen postponed the Fourth Avenue Railway matter till after the St. Louis Convention. === The taking of testimony was finished in the Kerr case. === Final preparations were made for the Decoration Day services; President Cleveland arrived from Washington, == The winners at Jerome Park were Goodloe, Saxony, Aurelia, Prince Royal, French Park and Fides (dead heat), Firefly. - Winners at Gravesend were Pontiac, Al Reed, Mary Buckley, Favor, Now-or-Never, Banner Bearer. — The New-York Baseball Club defeated Washington by 11 to 2: Brooklyn beat Louisville 8 to 4, and Jersey City, Easton 6 to 2. ____ The season at the Country Club was opened with a dence. === An inmate of the Home for Incurables was drowned in the Bronx River. - Annual meetings of the Produce and Cotton exchanges. === Stocks opened higher and ruled firm with small fluctuations, closing at best figures.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Cooler and fair, preceded by rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 86 degrees; lowest, 57; average,

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

A Ballot Reform bill, similar to that passed at Albany, has been approved by both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature. In the old Bay State, fortunately, there is no doubt as to what the Governor will do when the bill reaches him.

If anything was needed to show that the policy of discussing the Fisheries Treaty with open doors would be wise and good, Senator Frye's masterly speech yesterday furnished the proof. To have kept this speech from the ears of the great public would have been a misfortune. It was logical, brilliant, unanswerable. The attempts of Messrs. Morgan, Gray and Beck to reply to the champion of the fishermen were so feeble as to be almost mitiful.

Governor Hill deserves praise for signing the bill providing for police matrons. That women who get arrested should be locked up in the same stations with men and should be without the care of attendants of their own sex, is not consonant with the finer instincts of humanity. Henceforward female prisoners must be sent to a station assigned for the purpose, where a matron will be on duty. That the work of the matrons may be easy and their burden light is a wish in which everybody will foin heartily.

There seems to be some prospect that the 'Aldermen will reverse their action of last week in refusing to permit street-cars propelled by electricity to be run on the Fourth-ave. tracks below Union Square. At any rate, the subject was opened again yesterday, and it will not be disposed of until the next meeting, a fortnight opposition to what will so evimce. The dently be of advantage to the city and the travelling public is without rhyme or reason, ulated to engender a feeling in the munity that will sweep away from the

Common Council the last remnants of the authority that is still lodged with them.

There is one point of striking similarity between the Prohibition National Convention, which opens in Indianapolis to-day, and the Democratic Convention, which meets in St. Louis next Tuesday. It appears as certain that General Clinton B. Fisk will be nominated for President by the one body as that Grover Cleveland will be by the other. The main interest in each case centres in the nomination for Vice-President. But at Indianapolis one question must be decided that will not vex the Democrats at all, namely: Shall women delegates be admitted to the convention?

Should the weather prove fair to-day (and the probabilities are that it will) the exercises that belong to Decoration Day and make it what it has been for more than twenty years will be conducted on a larger and more impressive scale than heretofore. But besides these, this holiday in one sense marks the opening of the season for outdoor sports, although racing and baseball have been going on for some time. In addition to these sports, of which there is to be an abundance, to-day will witness yachting, rowing, cricket and athletics, and nobody will have an excuse for staying at home. Rain on Decoration Day would interfere with more out-of-door pleasure than on any other holiday of the year.

We print elsewhere a letter from Mr. Blaine, flatly making an end of any possible consideration of his name for the Chicago nomination. All now know that but for the Florence letter Mr. Blaine was sure to be nominated by acclamation and equally sure, we think, of an election. Even after the Florence letter it was so obviously the overwhelming desire of Republicans everywhere to make him the candidate in spite of himself, that of late there has been little doubt among either friends or foes that the nomination would still be tendered him. With a full knowledge of this he makes haste to say that he now considers himself bound by his Florence letter to refuse a nomination, even if it came to him unsought and against his expressed wishes. This is an act of magnanimous self-abnegation rare in political history and sure to command the appreciation of his regretful but admiring countrymen. Meantime the Republican party is confronted with the immediate necessity of making another choice. Unlike the party in power, it thinks it has many men in its ranks fit for the highest honors of the country. The one question now, as from the beginning, is, Which one of them is at once sure of the Republican States and strongest in the doubtful States?

MR. CURTIS AND THE PRESIDENT:

The address of Mr. George William Curtis before the National Civil Service Reform League is chiefly remarkable for what it does not contain. This is the annual meeting of the League. We are on the eve of the nominating Conventions, and of the Presidential campaign. President Cleveland, whom the men Mr. Curtis represents claim to have elected, is coming before the people for judgment. By the time the next annual meeting of this organization is held he or his Republican opponent will have been inaugurated. Under these circumstances, it would be natural to expect from Mr. Curtis some detailed and frank discussion of the record the new Administration has made upon this subject.

But Mr. Curtis avoids it with extraordinary timidity, considering how plainly he spoke at the meeting of last year. He permits himself only an occasional allusion to it, which is usually indirect, and so far as possible applogetic. He begins with the suggestion that "the course of American history does not depend upon Presidents but upon the people." If this is to make us feel that it is not of much consequence, after all, what the President does, it must be said that Mr. Curtis would hardly put it in that way if it were a question of the probable fidelity to Reform of Mr. Blaine, for example, as President. Mr. Curtis admits that Mr. Cleveland "has done much and has permitted much that every friend of reform must deplore," but he hastens to add that the President "has maintained all that had been gained in the examinations, he has extended the range of the classified service, and he has revised and strengthened the rules." This will impress every one at all familiar with the subject as a surprisingly partisan statement. The examinations have been characterized for the first time, under Mr. Cleveland, by gross and unpunished frauds in great offices. The extension of the range of the classified service has been of little importance, and there has been no extension of the operation of the law to offices having less than fifty employes, as there would have been if Mr. Cleveland had been sincere. The revision of the rules was certainly not a large achievement. The conspicuous mention of it shows how hard it is to find among the President's acts some which are in accord with his professions on this subject. Yet this is absolutely all the President of the Civil Service Reform League can find to say in Mr. Cleveland's favor, after he has been more than three years in office. We have searched the address in vain for any other commendation. It is a pitiful showing, and yet one, we venture to predict, which will not stand in the way of Mr. Curtis's zealous support of the President

for re-election. As we have said, it is what the address does not contain which makes it noteworthy. Mr. Curtis barely alludes to the Civil Service scandals in Maryland, but makes no reference to the President's share in them. He refers with pride to the exposure by Reform associations of abuses in Indiana charitable institutions, but has nothing to say of the abuses in the Civil Service there, in Chicago and Philadelphia. He points with pride to the fact that the effort is making to apply the reform principle to the selection of school teachers in Buffalo, but utters not a word about the scandals of the New-York Custom House, which have attracted the attention of the Senate, and have caused "The Evening Post" to say, in bitterness of spirit, that probably not "a single independent voter in this State, of the thousands who supported President Cleveland in 1884, any longer attaches any importance to the utterances of the members of the Administration on the subject of Civil Service reform." Mr. Curtis finds time to give a vast deal of ancient history regarding the Civil Service and the abstract questions at stake-ground that has been beaten hard by many feet; but has nothing to say of the demoralization of the postal service by wholesale removals, further than to remark, vaguely, that "post-offices are still treated as party booty." He urges the adoption of a single term amendment to the Constitution, and actually quotes what Mr. Cleveland said on that subject four years ago, without giving the least sign that he is conscious of any contradiction between the President's position then and his use since of the whole power of his office to force his re-election. Partisanship could no

further go. Mr. Curtis had a difficult task. This was

apparently, to make a show of portraying the present status of Civil Service reform, without repeating the frankness of the Newport speech, the results of which seem to have frightened him, and without saying anything that will interfere with his supporting the Democratic ticket. In doing this, he has exhibited considerable skill, but it has been at the expense of his consistency.

WOULD MR. THURMAN HELP?

The proposal to nominate ex-Senator Thurman for Vice-President is characteristic of a party management which cares nothing for consistency, and which expects no Democratic statesman to have self-respect. It is not long since Mr. Thurman was engaged in prosecuting some of the most active Democratic workers in Ohio for crimes committed in behalf of this very Administration. The President wanted to control the Scnate, so that his appointments could be confirmed without scrutiny. There went out from Washington word that every effort should be made to carry Legislatures in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and New-Jersey. In each of the four States the people defeated the Administration, electing Republican majorities to the Legislatures. In each of these States Democratic managers then resorted to forgery, bailot-box stuffing and other crimes, in order to secure a Democratic Senator and to carry out the will of the President. It will be said, of course, that President Cleveland himself had no part in the wrongdoing. But it is the fact that he has never shown any disapproval of it, either by removing from office persons who were implicated, or by refusing his patronage to aid managers concerned therein. Democratic workers were convicted in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio; men high in influence ought to have been indicted and convicted in New-Jersey. SYet there has never been the slightest indication that the President disapproved the management of the party in either State. Mackin, of Chicago, is n a convict's cell, but his righthand man now holds an office under Mr. Cleveland. So those who contrived the Indiana and the Ohio frauds have never been punished by Presidential disfavor, while hosts of their friends and tools are now in office.

Ex-Senator Thurman was called upon to prosecute the criminals at Columbus, and he brought to the task the honest indignation of a man who had himself been cheated out of a place in the Senate which he had filled with honor, by the same corrupt management. He spoke with scathing severity of these crimes, and of the management which had brought the party into disgrace. Yet all the power of the party in Ohio was exerted to shield the criminals from punishment. Now it is expected that Mr. Thurman will serve that same party as its candidate, and help to recommend that same Administration by accepting a nomina-It is possible that he may, though men who

tion for Vice-President with Mr. Cleveland. have had most respect for Mr. Thurman in times past will be forced to change their opinion of him if he does. In some things, it is true, his opinions and those of the President coincide. He was an earnest opponent of the protective tariff, and was more frank and outspoken about it than Mr. Cleveland ever was, at least until his latest message. Mr. Thurman's conception of States' rights, and his views of legislation to secure freedom of elections at the South, did not essentially differ from those which have governed President Cleveland. But he has been reckoned an honest hater of government by corruption and by election crimes, of government by spoilsmen and by distribution of plunder. The retirement of a great many persons who now hold office under President Cleveland ought to take place, before Mr. Thurman accepts a nomination on the same ticket, in order to save the ex-Senator's self-

THE DEAD AND THE LIVING. Twenty-five years ago men were talking of Gettysburg and Vicksburg. The years since Sumter and Appomattox are now "a mist that rolls away." The grand army of citizens enrolled for the campaign of this year will be recruited with thousands upon thousands who were unborn when the grand army of the Union filed through Pennsylvania-ave. for final review at the close of the war. Lads who were then at school, restless and impatient because they had been born too late for service in the heroic period, are now in middle age, with the arder for the forced march and the battle charge a reminiscence of their callow youth. The veterans of the armies of the Potomac, the Tennessee and the Cumberland are all past fifty now-very many are approaching seventy. every year thousands of names are dropped from the rolls and the decimated files that march to the cemeteries with garlands from the living to the dead grow thinner. Years ago the dead outnumbered the living soldiers, and the veterans who remain are aging fast. The old light is in their eyes when they meet their comrades of the camp, but they know in their hearts that they are old and care-worn soldiers whose vital force is spent and whose days are numbered.

Although the world takes no note of their going and their comrades alone know where are the new graves to be strewn with flowers, the modest veterans are passing away as rapidly as their distinguished commanders. Already there is only one survivor of the seven generals who commanded the Army of the Potomac. Gallant Phil Sheridan was called the hest of the young soldiers during the war, and he as Memorial Day comes again is battling for life in the sick-room, as so many of his older companions have done before him. Grant, McClellan, Meade, Hooker, Hancock, Thomas, McDowell, Logan, Burnside, Halleck, Gillmore, Custer, Ord, Weitzel, Humphreys, Casey, Emory and Hazen have all passed from the scene. Sherman, Sheridan and Resecrans remain in the centre of a rapidly diminishing group, surrounded by Schofield, Terry, Howard. Slecum, Pope, Sickles, Butler and Crook, as the chief survivors of the generals of the War. So, too, Farragut, Foote, Winslow, Wilkes and Dupont have gone, and Porter, Rowan, Worden. Luce, Ammen and a few more remain from the navy that blockaded the Southern coast, sunk the Alabama and seized the Trent. How few of the heroic figures of the Union cause are left to remind a less patriotic generation of the sacrifices and the glories of one of the greatest wars of modern times! Like the generals, the privates in the ranks are rapidly passing from view. Without the rumble of a drum or the furling of a flag, the men who followed their great leaders on the battlefields are falling silently out of the ranks, each in his own place.

This is a day when the living soldier thinks tenderly of his dead comrade and honors the place where he lies is stillness and shadow. It is not the only day of the year when his heart goes out to the living and the dead of the Union Army in works of mercy and love. The veterans who will be seen to-day, marching with straggling files toward the cemeteries, are banded together in the cause of charity. Every year the Grand Army Posts expended \$300,000 or \$400,000 for the relief of destitute soldiers and their families. For the living they do what they can every week of the year, and for the dead they bring their annual tribute of flowers and praise on Memorial Day. To-day they are secure against misrepresentation and reviling, for their mission to the graves of the

Unon defenders silences the most craven detractor. To-morrow the covert insinuation and the brutal charge will be heard again, and the veterans who by their valor and sacrifices saved the country from destruction will be branded as mercenaries, plunderers and swindlers. Three hundred thousand of them have joined in urging upon Congress a Pension bill that will take 25,000 men out of almshouses as the least measure of justice that a grateful country can be asked to adopt for the survivors of the Union hosts. This is the crime for which their detractors punish them with sneers and vile abuse.

CURRENCY EXPANSION.

Several financial and commercial journa's have criticised the recent statement made by THE TRIBUNE regarding inflation of the currency, and for the public information the points made merit notice. First as to the facts, the accuracy of THE TRIBUNE's statement has not been denied, but widely differing tables have been printed, which, like that of "The Financial Chronicle," include all coin and paper lying unused in the Treasury. As "The Real Estate Record" rightly observes, this only confuses. The currency in actual use is that outside the Treasury, the amount of which was correctly stated by THE TRIBUNE. Other statements, which include net cash in the Treasury, or which, like some which have been widely published, include both the coin in the Treasury and the certificates which represent that coin in circulation, cannot have any other effect than to prevent a correct understanding of the situation.

It is objected by "The Indicator" that the

gold coin ought not to be included, because it

is not actively circulating, but generally heard-

ed. In the main it is true that gold coin no longer circulates, and that fact proves the correctness of THE TRIBUNE's statement that the volume of money is greatly in excess of public needs. If it were not crowded out of use by other forms of money, gold coin would circulate as freely as it does on the Pacific Coast. By far the greater part of it is disused, and much of it hoarded, because so large a volume of other kinds of money is thrust into circulation. The word "hoarded," in this connection, is apt to mislead, because it suggests deiberate and long-continued hiding. A fact of much wider influence is the quiet and half unthinking retention of the kind of money considered most valuable. If a man has \$10 in gold coin, and other money, and does not need to pay out \$10 of the amount, in most cases he keeps the gold, though he may have no clear reason in mind for the preference. That half-unconscious preference makes a difference, nay, rather, it is a difference in value

of various kinds of money. The Real Estate Record" seems unable to discuss the facts and reasons submitted, without attributing to THE TRIBUNE a partisan motive. The facts, which "The Real Estate Record" does not question, prove that there has been an increase in the volume of money in circulation far exceeding the increase in population. The question is not, therefore, whether an increase of population renders a corresponding increase of currency necessary-a notion which appears to THE TRIBUNE mark of financial barbarism-but whether an increase much greater than the increase in population is needed. To that practical question but one reply is made, which has an ancient and fish-like smell; namely, that France has over \$52 per capita in circulation. The assertion is one for which no competent statistician anywhere will vouch, but if it is true, is France more prosperous than the United States? Let any sensible man read the latest Consular report regarding the condition of industries in France, and answer!

Different countries, with different banking, credit and monetary habits, need different currency systems. France is par excellence the hoarding nation; this is of all others the banking nation. The distinction is as wide as between light and darkness. Money saved is money used, in the United States; in France it is money hidden. The man of sense, having studied these differences, no longer asks whether this has more currency than other nations, but whether this country, with its peculiarities, has more currency than at other times when its prosperity was greatest. The United States is not more prosperous than In 1880, but it has 45.6 per cent more money

in circulation outside the Treasury.

PHENOMENA L MAY WEATHER.

Yesterday's blue skies and warm southwesterly winds, which awakened hopes of a pleasant Memorial Day and brought joy to the hearts of merchants, farmers and sporting men, were in strong contrast with the prevailing weather of a phenomenal month. The South, as a whole, has for the last few weeks fairly deserved its familiar appellation, "sunny," and some districts of Mississippi and Tennessee have even suffered from drouth. The exception to the rule has been somewhat excessive rain in the South Atlantic States last week. The temperature in Dixie has not been much, if any, below the normal. But all the rest of the country east of the Rocky Mountains has had a cold and gloomy time of it. There were a few bright, warm days at the very beginning of May, here in the East; but the depressing conditions then already prevailing further west soon extended to the Atlantic States. Up in the Northwest, where the precipitation was excessive, it has not been so steadily disagrecable as east of the Alleghanies. In the Ohio Valley, while there has been abnormally cold weather and some isolated local storms of great violence, like those in Nebraska and Texas, the total rainfall has not been quite equal to that on the New-England, New-Jersey and Maryland coasts. The area upon which the meanest weather of

this remarkable period has been inflicted appears to extend from Maine to the Chesapeake and reach one or two hundred miles inland. Portland, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Washington have had fewer bright days than Albany, Toledo, Cincinnati, Chattanooga and Norfolk. In Savannah, Atlanta, Memphis and St. Louis more than half of the days have been fine.

The peculiar feature of this prolonged wet season is not the amount of rain that has fallen, although this, in New-York, is slightly in excess of the average for May, but rather the distribution of the precipitation over so many days and the great amount of fog, mist and cloudiness which has prevailed without affecting the pluviometer. In 1886, when the rainfall was nearly half as much again as in 1888, there were fewer wet days; while last year there were but three rainy days in the whole month. About half of the rainfall in the last four weeks, in this city, occurred on two days; the rest has come in a weak drizzle or brief showers stretched out through sixteen other days.

The news from the Congo respecting the Stanley expedition is most reassuring. Major Barttelot, commanding the Aruwimi garrison, reports under date of October 25, that twenty days before the advance party were well and amply supplied with provisions. Intelligence had been brought by deserters, and consequently was vague and unsatisfactory so far as routes were concerned; but it was evident that no catastrophe had happened up to October 5, and that the party had met with delays which fully account for its failure to reach Albert Lake by November 2, the date of Emin's last advices. Mr. Stanley's friends need not be alarmed if several months pass without definite information of his arrival at Wadelai. Rather let them console themselves with the reflection that he is meeting with mexpected adventures and possibly making important discoveries, and that as next book will be all the more interesting.

Mr. Thurman is reported as declining the Vice Presidency with the trenchant observation: " All I care for is a seat in heaven." If the old Roman is endeavoring to secure such a seat, it is needless to say that he has permanently retired from Democratio polities. He doubtless goes about these days saying, " What sinners value, I resign."

The corner-stone of a monument to the memory of Confederate soldiers was laid the other day at Jackson, Mississippi. Colonel E. C. Hooker was the orator of the occasion, and from the report of his speech as printed in "The New-Orleans

Times-Democrat" we take this paragraph: Times-Democrat" we take this paragraph:

He then paid a high tribute to Mr. Davis and said that no man had ever more ably or clearly advocated that no man had ever more ably or clearly advocated community independence; he compared him with Gladatone in his effort to free down-trodden Ireland, and that Mr. Gladatone had said the American Constitution was the greatest instrument ever framed by human intellect. He than referred to the war and the canese which led up to it, and said, after all, the United States Government had to finally recognize the principle advocated by Mr. Davis, that of community independence, as did also the United States Supreme Court in a decision, when it said that "This is a Government, and an indissoluble union of indestructible States."

How does this strike patriotic people? How does it strike the boys in blue? The arch-traitor

does it strike the boys in blue? The arch-traitor Davis was another Gladstone, was he? The United States has been compelled to recognize the principle which he advocated, has it? Southerns can talk in this atrocious strain to their hearts' content, and not a Democrat or Mugwump paper in the country will utter a word of cendemnation. But let a loyal Northerner assert, what is the obvious truth, that all such Colonels are as much rebels at heart as they ever were, and up goes the cry, "O come now, it is wicked to wave the bloody shirt."

"Who, if President Cleveland were providentially taken from the consideration of the party for renomination or re-election, possesses the qualfications necessary to make an acceptable nominee for the Presidency?" It is "The Atlanta Constitution" that asks this salient question. If David B. Hill were not so tremendously busy examining bills, he would doubtless feel impelled to forward "The Constitution" his photograph.

PERSONAL

Professor Holden, of the Lick Observatory, has taken up his residence permanently on Mount Hamilton.

Somebody threw several stale eggs at General Bo langer when he was exploiting himself at Lille, and M. Rochefort, in an amusing article in his paper on The Policy of Rotten Eggs," charges M. Ferry with having instigated the outrage. He proposes that M. Ferry and the would-be Dictator settle their differences on the "field of honor" by flinging rotten eggs at each other at a distance of twenty-five paces.

Professor Andrews, of Brown University, who is o fill the chair of Political Economy at Cornell, is a Free Trader, and the Democratic press of Rhode Island has been "booming" him at a great rate as a good man for a future president of Brown. From this cir-cumstance has arisen an altogether groundless and senseless rumor that President Robinson is about to resign.

The Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger, of New-Haven, will on June 13 deliver the annual address before the grad-trating class of the Dana Hall School, Wellesley, Mass. The late Mrs. Sheridan Knowles was the second wife of the great dramatist.

"The Freeman's Journal," of Dublin, calls General Lord Wolseley a "bumptious humbug."

"I have had," says Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper in "The Philadelphia Telegraph," "the pleasure of seeing Mr. Blaine several times since his arrival in Paris, and I take great pleasure in declaring that the many stories that have been circulated about his ill-health and hi wretched looks are altogether sheer inventions. He has not a high color, it is true, but then he is constitutionally pale, and were he to look flushed it would probably be more ominous of fil-health than his nat-ural pallon. His eyes are brilliant, his voice clear and sonerous, and his movements are full of unforced vivacity. The friends of our distinguished statesman mey take heart of grace. From all appearance le is destined to live to a good old age—aye, and to mjoy life, too, if one may judge by the keen interest where-with he has thrown himself into the fatiguing sareer of a sightseer in Paris. Mr. Blaine has thoroughly appreciated all the artistic elements that lond such great fittraction to the French capital. In this he differs widely from his illustrious contamporary, so lately deceased, the Hon. Roscoe Conking. Mr. conkling deceased, the Hon. Roscoe Conding. Mr. conkling paid a short visit to Paris some ten or twelve years ago, but he saw nothlag worth looking at in the whole city, and quarrelled and stormed at French customs and French products all through his visit. He could find nothing fit to eat at any one of the famous restaurants, nor could he even come across a hat that he considered fit to wear. He took his departure after a very few days, leaving a decided sense of relief behind him in the minds of all his countrymen who had come in contact with him during his brief stay.

hausen was a granddaughter of the famous General of the Napoleonic wars, Printe Kutusoff. Her father was killed at Austerlitz. She became a lady of honor at the Russian Court in 1813 and re-mained in that position for seventy-two years. She was eighty-five years of age at her death, which oc-curred in the Winter Palace.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A firm above the Harlem River manufactures and ships glass houses to all parts of the world. It probably prefers to fill orders for localities where the small boys are addicted to baseball and stone throwing.

LET THE MONOPOLISTS SQUIRM. The air is warm, the skies are blue, And bright is nature's mood, The parlor fire has fall'n into Innocuous desuctude.

The days are glad, the maiden sweet Puts on her summer gown; No more around the stove we meet-The stove is taken down. The meads are white with daisles shy,

And blooms the buttercup;
We do not care to-day how high
The price of coal goes up.
(Bostor Courier.

All the trees are white with blosoms,
All the blossoms full of bees,
And the butterfly is drifting
Through the meadow on the breeze;
And the muley cow is whacking.
In the pleasant clover seas,
Horse-files with her feverish candal—
And we sneeze and sneeze and sneeze,
While Medora sprinkles Persian
Powder on her draperies.—(Puch

Uses of Comic Journals.—Solemn Individual—I have called, sir, to personally express to you my gratitude for your services to me and present you with a slight testimonial, a \$200 watch.

Editor Comic Weekly—Eh? You have made some

mistake.

"Nq, sir. You know you have always run pretty strong on jokes about married men kissing the serving maids when their wives weren't looking. Well, my wife got so scared about a year ago that she has since done her own housework, with much improvement to her health, great benefit to my ligestion and at a saving to me of \$10 a week or \$200 a year. Take the watch, sir, and if you ever want a friend let me know."—(Omaha World.

The Free Masons of Nebrasia are talking abou erecting a temple in Omaha to cost \$500,000, exclusive of the price to be paid for the land, which will nearly \$200,000.

An Emersonian Shoe Store.—Miss Waldo—Have you any light rubbers, suitable for summer wear?
Dealer—Yes, miss; here are some sandals. This part protects the soic, and this little strap going over the shoe—
"Is the over-soul. What a nice idea! I'll take three pairs please."—(Puck. A little girl while dressing one morning asked her

nother if she had cried much when she was sacrificed. Sacrificed !" exclaimed her mother, "why, what do you mean !" "Why, don't you see, I was sacrificed there, wasn't

It" and she pointed to her vaccination scar. Small Brother—And, Jsck, I heard pa say that if you didn't graduate this year he'd make it hot for you. Jack Loafer (dropped three years)—It's strange, Bobble, my boy, what a difference in temperature that one degree does make.—Harvard Lampoon.

An English provincial paper says that the Buffale Billeries will be exhibited this summer in the borough of Erastina in the Province of Staten Island, and that an expedition has been sent to the interior of the province to capture a number of wild Indians for the

show.

She is her father's darling still, although she is plain and angular and old, not to mention that her temper is much the worse for wear, and her love for gossip amounts to a passion. But she is an only daughter, and the old gentleman is in his dotage, so that when he said the other day:

"Yes, I call Maria my bud still,"

It was simple brutality in Snodkins, who detests Maria, to reply:

"I should think by this time she was ripe enough to be called a pod."

But then the fond father is as deaf as a post and did not hear.—(Boston Courier.

The Prophetic Conference, which has just been held The Prophetic Conference, which has just been held at Exeter Hall, London, transfermed that venerated place into a very chamber of speculative horrors. If we are to believe the seers who were present there will be within the next three years such wars and revelutions in Europe as shall change twenty-three kingdoms into ten. On Masch 5, 1986, rain or shine, there

is to be a grand hegira of 144,000 living Christians to nain are to be massacred by the million, and n pestilence, famines and earthquakes are to devastate the girbe. Finally, on April 11, 1901, Our Lord is to descend again to earth. All this was firmly agree on by the Conference, and published to the unheeding world "on the authority of the Prophet Daniel." Oh Daniel! How many absurdities have been, and and

and shall be uttered in thy name! General Black's Vice-Presidential bo General Black's Vice-Presidential boom appears to be a total wreck. In this respect it differs from Black, who is only a Total Wreck for pension purposes.

The Trials of Marketing.—Greengrocer (to youn bousekeeper)—How would you like some nice egiplant, ma'am, or oyster plant?

Young Housekeeper—N.no: my husband was saying only this morning that he is tired of eggs, and it's too late in the season for oysters.—(The Epoch.

This is a week of religious anniversaries in Bo out the golden days of religious anniversaries in Boa ton are past. Nowadays half the citizens mourn be cause they are not what they once were, and the other half sneer because they survive at all.

This is the way in which the country editor of Kene tucky keeps his subscription book, according to " The Louisville Courier-Journal":

The Boston papers are discussing the "end seat nuisance in the open cars of Boston. who gets an end seat always hangs on to it, thus com pelling others to crowd past him. He probably reasons that if the others can stand it he can; but he is rapidly becoming a burning issue in Boston, and unless he moves on a terrible Revolution with a big R may take place any day. The descendants of the men who threw a lot of Young Hyson tea overboard are not to

Thoughtful of Others.-Tramp-Can you give me place to sleep, ma'am?
Woman—You can sleep in the barn if you like.
Tramp—Couldn't you give me a bed in the house;
I'm a heavy sleeper myself, ma'am, and I wouldn't feel right if I should keep you waiting for breakfast.—
(The Epoch.

POLITICAL NOTES.

William R. Moore, whom the Republicans of Ten nessee have so warmly recommended for the Vice Presidency, has many Democratic friends who would respect to see him elected to that office; and there is thought to be a fair chance of his carrying his State
if nominated at Chicago. In a recent letter to Professor B. K. Sampson, of Memphis, he declares himself an old Henry Clay Whig, and hence an ardent Protectionist. He strongly pleads for the abolition of Bourbonism in the South.

One of many signs of the times, all pointing the same way, is a speech recently delivered by H. J. Davis, of Rowe, Franklin County, Mass., on the tariff. The gentleman is a Democrat hinself, and spoke to perats, and is a well known and active pa He pours hot shot into Mr. Cleveland's and Mr. Mille's pet theories, showing what damage they would work to the industries of New-England. Mr. Davis is the manager of some sulphur mines and is interested in manufacturing, and consequently takes a practical view of the subject.

W. C. Culbertson, who proposes to run for Congress against William Scott, of Erie, is a millionaire, with large lumber interests in Kentucky and Michigan. He is also interested in the Girard (Penn.) Wrench Com pany and the Alleghany Mineral Springs at Irvineton. And now Carlisle's boom for the Vice-Presidency, levelops fresh animation all of a sudden. Is not one Free Trader enough on the ticket 1

The Farmers' Alliance, which, in some parts of the country, is a purely industrial organization, proposes up in Dakota to take a hand in the fall elections this

The Boston Democracy is greatly disturbed by the President's voto of General Collins's bill to convers Castle Island, now the site of a Federal fort, into an nnex of a proposed city park ; and Secretary Endicott is accused of wrongly informing Mr. Cleveland, in order to thwart this very popular and desirable scheme. It is insisted that Fort Independence, or any other similar work on the island, would be utterly, worthless for defending the city against invasion from the sea; while half a million people would be pleased and benefited by this addition to the marine park now being projected.

By some strange oversight several Republic ficebolders have been spared in Connec since the discovery was made, active steps have been taken to remedy the mistake and restore peace among the discutented Bourbon nutmeggers.

Emissaries of the National Administration are reported to be actively engaged in Oregon fixing things so as to elect a Democratic Senator to Mr. Dolph's seat next year.

sibilities" for second place on the Cleveland ticket.

Dakota sends ten delegates, instead of the two allowed to Territories, to the Chicago Convention, on the theory that she is fraudulently deprived of Statehood. Admitted to full sisterhood in the Union, she would have two Senators and three Congressmen, and twice that allowance of delegates in a National Convention.

Don Dickinson's chief henchman in the Northwest, Mayor I. M. Weston, of Grand Rapids, appears to favor Vilas for the Vice-Presidency. He is quoted as saying: "General Black, General Stevenson and Governor Gray each have friends on the Michigan delegation, who want to see them nominated for Vice-President, but there isn't a delegate who would support either of them if a more available candidate arises.

WIDOW MeGUINNESS'S PIG.

(A new song, sung with banjo accompaniment by the enowned serio-comic vocalist, the Deputy Surveyor.) Air, " Moll, Rac in the Morning." Me boys, we have now reached a crisis Whereon yer subsistence depends, An' therefore me earnest advice is To thry an' make plenty of friends

No matter how fit for yer places, Your tenure is not worth a fig Unless ye secure the good graces Of Widow McGuinness's Pig. The fool, on his record depending

'An' soon his poor neck will be bendin' Beneath Dan Magone's guillotine. Give ear to no Mugwump or prig; But Widow McGuinness's Pig. The Widow, poor thing, let us cherish

The Pig, let us cherish it, too: If aither were suffered to perish
Oh, what would we Democrats do? Come up, then, and swell the collection, Ye can't make yer off'rin's too big : 'Tis thus ye will win the protection Of Widow McGuinness's Pig.

The Pig. the poor craythur, is sickly, An' needs to be tended with care! We must get a nurse for it quickly An' lots of the daintiest fare. By helpin' it thro' its affliction An' keepin' its sty clane and thris. We'll earn the sinsare benedicti Of Widow McGuinness's Pig.

I know that yer bosoms are tendher? The Widow ye won't disregard; For mind, the assistance ye render Is sartin to bring a reward. Do you sigh for a speedy promotion?

Is yer swag not sufficiently big? Then hurry an' pay yer devotion

To Widow McGuinness's Pig-I thrust that there's not in the sarvice A hathen so proud, so profane,

so pig-headed—Lord presarvo us!

He'd thrate the poor Pig with disdain.

Are ye tired of yer soft situations? Do you yearn to be turned out to dig!

If not, go an' make yer oblations To Widow McGuinness's Pig-It's likely enough Mr. Curtis, Reclined in his big "Aisy Chair,"
Will grieve; but his grief will not hurs beFor little for Mugwumps we care. The Pendleton act is a juggle;
Its friends are two cranks and one policy

The party relies in its struggle On Widow McGuinness's Pig-Come on then, an' join in the radia

Ye don't know what prize ye may daraw;
By this little dodge we can baffie
The Mugwumps an' also the law.
An' now while our hearts thrill within us
Let's shout as our bumpers we swill.
Burrah fir sweet Widow McGuinness.
An' Nidous McGuinness's Fig. ;